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DREADNOUGHT

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TRUTH AND THE WAR

The exhaustive work, "Truth and the War,"* by Mr. E. D. Morel, makes strange and awful reading. Its copious extracts from official documents and from the speeches and writings of responsible Ministers, Ambassadors, and military experts compel attention. Darkly hideous is the story of "diplomacy" that is revealed. It cannot be dismissed. Indeed, we are seized with the consciousness that we dare not, must not, put this matter from our minds until the evils of the past have been redeemed as far as may be, and the nations of the world have set foot on a new path.

With persistent painstaking detail Mr. Morel marshals an overwhelming array of facts, only occasionally revealing the deep and powerful emotions that have driven him onward in his search for truth, his passionate desire for peace between the peoples, and his horror for the sordid usages of diplomacy which have plunged the world into war.

Of the ways of diplomacy he has had a long and illuminating experience. As secretary of the Congo Reform Association, he struggled unceasingly for eleven years to secure the liberation of the people of the Congo from the slavery imposed upon them by Leopold II., King of the Belgians, in defiance of a Treaty to which the Great Powers were signatories. During a quarter of a century the population of the Congo was reduced by torture and massacre by no less than twelve millions. But, says Mr. Morel:

"I found that the destruction of human life in Africa, even on a scale so unprecedented, was used merely as a counter upon the diplomatic chess-board of Europe, that the appeal to humanity, justice, and common-sense was regarded intrinsically as valueless, and that joint action to redeem Europe's honour was paralysed by considerations remote from the issues at stake."

Not merely this, but:

"It was given to me to see behind the veil, and to realise how utterly at the mercy of a Bureaucracy working in darkness and in secrecy were the peoples, not of Africa only, but of Europe."

Thus, when he read, with the rest of the world, the German Chancellor's excuse that the Treaty guaranteeing the neutrality of Belgium was but a "scrap of paper," Mr. Morel was struck, not by its immorality, but by its frankness; for in his long experience he had discovered that it is thus that the diplomats of all the nations of Europe are accustomed to regard any Treaty which at any time appears to them to conflict with what they choose to interpret as "national interests."

Mr. Morel summarises the long story of Treaty breaking and duplicity that has blotted the 'scutcheon of modern Europe. The annexation of Tunisia by France, which angered Italy and caused her to enter the Triple Alliance with Germany and her old enemy, Austria. The disgraceful Morocco intrigue, by which the Foreign Offices of France and Britain set aside the public law of Europe. The Treaty of Madrid, of 1880, to which Britain, France and Spain were signatories, had guaranteed the independence and integrity of Morocco, and that all nations should enjoy equality of commercial treatment therein. But in 1904 Great Britain and France, in agreeing to compose various old-standing grievances, including France's complaint that Britain had ousted her from Egypt, entered with Spain into secret engagements by which it was arranged that Morocco should be parted between France and Spain. Rumours of the secret articles coming from Paris led the Kaiser to visit Tangier and to make a speech there, declaring the Sultan to be an entirely independent sovereign. Later, as everyone knows, was held the Conference of Algeciras, where France, Britain, Spain, Germany and other Powers entered into the Act of Algeciras, which again affirmed the integrity and independence of the Sultan. Nevertheless, France and Spain, with the connivance of Britain, proceeded to annex Morocco.

Again Germany protested, and a little German gunboat carrying 125 men was sent to Agadir. One hundred thousand French and Spanish troops were occupying Morocco, but, like the Kaiser's speech at Tangier, the appearance of the little *Panther* was characterised by *The Times* and the British authorities as an outrageous attempt at bullying. When France and Germany showed signs of composing their difference, Mr. Lloyd George, in a speech at the Mansion House, threatened war.

All this has become known and largely through the medium of Mr. Morel's *Ten Years of Secret Diplomacy;* but new light is thrown on the situation by this later book, notably by the dispatches of Belgian Ministers stationed in London, Paris, and Berlin. The views of these Ministers are specially important, because they were able to regard the situation from a neutral standpoint.

In the course of these dispatches Baron Greindl, writing from Berlin, September 23rd, 1905, referred to the astounding efforts made by the British Press to prevent a peaceful settlement of the Morocco affair, and on April 5th, 1906, complained that "it does not seem that the British Ambassador at Algeciras made the slightest effort to find a solution which should conciliate the views of Germany with those of France." On May 6th, 1908, he wrote of the forbearance with which the German Government pretended to ignore the conquest of Morocco, which was obviously going on in defiance of the Algeciras treaty. "She can only choose between pretending not to see, and war. . ." He wrote on April 20th, 1911: "The Imperial Government has been criticised for its undue toleration towards France." . . . On June 17th, 1911: "I am persuaded that her (the German Government's) chief desire is to avoid a war which Morocco is not worth, and which France can spare Europe by putting into the conquest of Morocco the dose of hypocrisy which is necessary in order that public opinion in Germany shall not become excited."

M. Leghait, Belgian Minister in Paris, October 24th, 1905, expressed the view that Britain desired "to avoid a conflict," but doubted whether her "selfish aspirations are not leading us towards one." On February 10th he said that Germany might risk all "to free herself from the grip in which British policy is squeezing her." In 1911 Baron Guillaume, Belgian Minister in Paris, wrote: "England, which thrust France into the Moroccan morass, contemplates her work with intense satisfaction."

M. F. Van Grootven, Belgian Chargé d' Affairs in London, wrote on July 14th, 1906, that the British Foreign Secretary had stated that Great Britain was bound to France and would support her Morocco policy even in the event of war. Count de Lalaing, Belgian Minister in London, writing on June 23rd, 1906, feared that the efforts of Lord Avebury and others to improve Anglo-German relations would be useless because of the attacks on Germany by the British Press. On May 24th, 1907, he accused the Northcliffe Press of "warping the spirit of a whole people," and added: "It is evident that official England is secretly pursuing a hostile policy which aims at the isolation of Germany."

After the arrival of the *Panther* at Agadir he wrote on July 8th stating that the French Premier, M. Caillaux and M. de Selves, the French Foreign Minister, who were at the time attacked by the Jingo section of the British Press, regret the attitude taken up by their own predecessors and by the British Cabinet. On July 24th, 1911, Baron Guillaume stated that France and Germany wished to preserve peace, but added: "I feel, speaking generally, less faith in the peaceful desires of Great Britain, who does not dislike to see other parties devour one another. . . . As I thought from the first day, the key of the situation is in London."

This last is a particularly remarkable utterance. Mr. Morel says: "If these Belgian diplomatists were hopelessly wrong in their estimates, then how hopelessly incompetent must our diplomacy have been to produce the impression they formed of it." Can anyone who strives, even feebly, to be impartial fail to echo this view?

Following the dishonest annexation of Morocco by France and Spain, to which the British Government was a party, Austria proceeded to break the Treay of Berlin by annexing Bosnia and Italy seized Tripoli, whilst Russia and Britain mapped out Persia into spheres of influence for themselves. Mr. Morel quotes the great French Socialist Jean Jaurés, who at Vaise a fortnight before his assassination and the outbreak of war, said of himself and his fellow Socialists:

"When we said that to penetrate into Morocco by violence, by arms, was to inaugurate in Europe an era of ambitions, covetousness, and conflicts, we were denounced as bad Frenchmen, but it is we who were concerned for France. . . . The Bosnian-Herzegovinian question is the occasion of the present struggle between Austria and Serbia. . . . We Frenchmen were not entitled to utter the least remonstrance when Austria annexed Bosnia-Herzegovina, because we were committed in Morocco, and so our Foreign Minister said to Austria: "You can take Bosnia-Herzegovina, provided you let us take Morocco." . . . We said to Italy, "You can go to Tripoli, seeing that I am in Morocco. You can steal at one end of the street, seeing that I have stolen at the other."

Obviously Jaurés felt the matter most keenly. The iniquitous dealing of the Great Powers with weaker races seems to have come more sharply home to him even than to Mr. Morel, who passes but lightly over the wrongs done to the peoples whose territories have been annexed, and deals rather with the effect of the annexations upon the relationships between the Great Powers.

In playing its discreditable part in the Morocco intrigue, our Government seems to have been actuated by the desire to cement the British alliance with France and Russia, and to force Germany and Austria to remain an opposing and always potentially hostile group, in order to preserve the "Balance of Power." This diplomatic will-o'-the-wisp," as Mr. Morel describes it, has led us:

"in 1854 to espouse the cause of the Turk in a quarrel not of Russia's seeking, in 1878 to regard national honour as compatible with reinstating Ottoman despotism over Christian populations; in the 'seventies and 'eighties to see in what was then currently described as the German 'hegemony' in Europe a cause for eminent national satisfaction; in 1900 to contemplate War with France over some West African jungle, Nilotic swamp, or Siamese river; in 1910 to regard Germany as the potential foe."

If Germany be "crushed," as the jingo advocates of the "Balance of Power" demand, Mr. Morel points out that these same Jingoes will immediately view the Franco-Russian alliance as the disturber of the "Balance."

The elaborate process by which hatred of Germany has been built up in this country, in order to make this war popular amongst the people and to induce them to continue it, is vividly portrayed, and it is shown that the same cynical stage management is the usual accompaniment of all wars and is adopted by all the Great Powers. The unflattering descriptions of Germany at present employed by Royal Proclamations had their counterpart in regard to Russia in 1854; Russia, not Germany, was then described as "a Power which has violated the faith of treaties and defies the opinion of the civilised world." In the Crimean War it was Russia who was supposed to desire "universal dominion" and to possess "a threatening military autocracy."

Mr. Morel gives little space to the atrocity charges, though he points out that the Germans charge the Russians with having committed atrocities in East Prussia, which they invaded on August 7th, 1914, and that a manifesto issued by the German Social-Democrats states that 1,620 civilians were murdered by the Russians, and 400,000 forced to flee, whilst 2,578 women and 2,719 children were removed to Russia.

But war is invariably and inevitably cruel in its methods. Mr. Morel quotes Lord Fisher as saying, in an interview accorded to Mr. W. T. Stead in 1910:—

"The humanising of War! You might as well talk of the humanising of hell! If I am in command when war breaks out I shall issue as my orders! 'The essence of War is violence. Moderation in War is imbecility.'"

Major Stewart Murray, in the *Future Peace of the Anglo-Saxons*, says:

"The proper strategy consists, in the first place, of inflicting as many terrible blows as possible upon the enemy's army, and then in causing the inhabitants so much suffering that they must long for peace and force their Government to demand it."

The destruction of Boer homesteads and the concentration of the children in the insanitary camps, in which 20,000 of them died, and the present "blockade," which is causing the starvation of non-combatants, are, of course, examples of this strategy, and in reality these create more suffering than Zeppelin raids.

Mr. Morel gives particulars of the military and naval preparations made by the belligerent Powers, which are accessible to anyone who takes the trouble to hunt them out, but with which busy people refrain from acquainting themselves. From 1910 to 1914 the Teutonic Powers spent £381,083,943 upon their armies, whilst France and Russia spent £476,477,267, or £159,798,931 more than their opponents. These figures conclusively disprove the legend that, in the words of *The Times*:—

"Germany's onslaught upon her neighbours was wanton. . . . Relying upon her preparedness and upon the unpreparedness of her neighbours, she suddenly assailed them."

But it may be objected that during the years in which Germany was at peace, except for a guerilla warfare with a Hottentot tribe in Central Africa, France was seizing by force of arms an African empire larger than the United States, and Russia was fighting a war with Japan, beside subduing her own people. Therefore France and Russia necessarily spent more money on ammunition.

Any who are inclined to make these objections should glance at Mr. Morel's table, quoted from Colonel Seely's statement in Parliament in 1913. This shows that the then Franco-Russian peace establishment was 2,025,572 men, whilst that of the Teutonic Powers was only 1,295,607.

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Vol. III. No. 18 Sat., July 29th, 1916

Bravely and willingly we bear our share of the World's burdens. Why, then, deny us the right to Vote, which would dignify our labour and increase our Power of Service?

WAKE UP!

"But if you make special provision for the soldiers, the sailors, and the munition workers, the Committee will, no doubt, consider whether it is possible or desirable to avoid embarking Parliament on the great controversy of Women Suffrage. There are, I know, some who lightly assume that some magic change has been worked by the War, and that a proposal which has hitherto evoked, not only enthusiastic support, but also resolute opposition, we can now expect will be agreed to almost with unanimity. If there are any who have such a thought, I think the wish is father to that thought, and I have no doubt the Committee, when they come to investigate the matter will find that if the Registration or Franchise proposals raise the question of Women Suffrage, both Houses of Parliament will be involved in a very bitter political controversy."—Mr. Herbert Samuel, in introducing the motion for a Select Committee on Registration and Election, House of Commons, July 19th, 1916.

"The right hon. gentleman, in a way certainly which I would not imitate, talked about raising the question of what is a munition worker, what is a woman, who is a woman, and should a woman have a vote, and all the rest of it."—Sir Edward Carson.

Mr. Herbert Samuel's statement, above quoted, that the enfranchisement of women still remains a subject of "very bitter political controversy," should arouse to the duty of agitation those suffragists who have created for themselves a fool's paradise, based on the belief that, because some women have busied themselves with "flag days," charities and thrift meetings, and others have toiled overlong hours in munition factories for low wages, the vote is certain to be granted to us at the close of the War amid the unanimous plaudits of a grateful Parliament and country.

The futility of this belief and the urgent need for propaganda was further shown as Member after Member rose up to demand votes for soldiers, sailors, and men munition workers, and not one Member was found to ask for the enfranchisement of women. Mr. Wardle's appeal to the House to settle at this time, whilst there is a "so-called political truce" and a Coalition Government in office, many of the outstanding franchise problems may have been intended to include this most burning one. Mr. Herbert Samuel's reference to the question was obviously but a part of the Government's effort to stave off as long as possible the prospects of an election, and to suggest difficulties to that end. Sir Edward Carson's gibing rejoinder showed clearly enough that he regards with contempt the idea of consulting the wishes of women upon the issues of peace and war. In Sir Edward Carson's opinion no possible sacrifice or service can be equal in any respect to that of the men who fight. To take life is, to him, more important than to bring it into the world. This militarist view of life and its needs and duties is one which men and women who desire that women shall take their due part and place in the evolution of society have always found opposed to them. We deeply regret that, in a recent letter to *The Times*, a certain well-known feminist pioneer should have seemed to assent, or at any rate not to dissent from the view that men may justly be disfranchised on conscientious grounds. To make such an admission is to cut the ground from under our feet, and to deny the essential fact that the woman's movement is an integral part of human progress towards the State in which reason and not force shall hold dominion over us.

Members of Parliament, belonging chiefly to the ginger group, urged that a general election "may be forced upon us," and Sir Edward Carson, who, when himself in the Cabinet was a party to the arrangement, declared "the Government has no right to leave the country without a Register." Sir Edward Carson now wants an election, hence the indignation which he assumes with so much facility. The franchise question will be raised again soon, and we urge men and women to open their eyes to the fact that Votes For All cannot be won without a struggle.

E. SYLVIA PANKHURST.

GLASGOW WOMEN REQUEST PEACE

The women's movement in favour of a settlement of the war by negotiation received a great impetus on Sunday, when a monster demonstration took place on Glasgow Green, and was carried through successfully without any disturbance, despite an organised attempt at opposition. In certain quarters it had been whispered during the foregoing week that the demonstration would not be held. It is true an opposition "meeting" did squat on the site fixed for the demonstration, contrary to local custom; but at most it never attracted more than 200 persons, the majority of whom were Socialists bent on questioning the "fatuists." On the other hand, the Peace by Negotiations demonstration attracted an audience of over 5,000 people, who were ranged round two platforms, expectant and enthusiastic.

Miss Agnes Hardie presided at one platform, at which the speakers were: Muriel Matters, Helen Normanton, Ellen Stewart, and Miss McCoubrey. At the second platform Mrs. Agnes Dollan presided, the speakers being Councillor Margaret Ashton, Theodora Wilson, Mrs. Helen Crawfurd, and Mrs. Cormack.

Not one woman was subjected to interruption. At several points the audience cheered most heartily, and in many other ways indicated their approval of a settlement of the war by negotiation. At each platform the following resolution was carried:

"That this meeting of women urges the Government to seek the earliest opportunity of promoting negotiations with the object of securing a just and lasting peace."

At the opposition "meeting" a resolution urging the vigorous prosecution of the war to a finish was not submitted to the vote, yet was declared, and reported in the Press, to have been carried. Had it been put to the vote it would assuredly have been defeated, as it was obvious to any impartial observer that the majority of those present were pacifists.

The demonstration was arranged entirely by women, and carried through by women, who have been well led by the able and enthusiastic Mrs. Helen Crawfurd, who has no leisure hours that are not devoted to furthering the cause of Peace. For her and her assistants Peace is the foremost cause; the cause most in need of concentration at the present time. The Glasgow Women's Peace Negotiations crusade has indeed been a successful crusade, and Peace is now a more common topic in the city than it was three weeks ago, when the crusade was being planned.

The Glasgow crusade has been carried on by a committee representative of most women's organisations in the city, and it should not be difficult to form similar committees in other towns, if only some courageous souls will give the right lead. Edinburgh women are conducting a Peace crusade this week; and the humanitarian work will be extended to other Scottish towns with the utmost speed. All over the land the cry of women will soon be heard: "Give us Peace!"—P. J. DOLLAN.

"WOMAN'S PLACE IN THE HOME"

Mr. Rowland Brown, the Balham local representative of the Commission, dealing with civil liabilities of men called up under the Military Service Act, in a speech supporting day nurseries, said that almost every mother to whom he suggested that she should help to bring the income to its pre-War rate by working on her own account, replied that she would be willing to do so if she had a comfortable and suitable place in which to leave her babies.

We must protest that the duty of Mr. Rowland Brown and other representatives of the Commission is to facilitate the carrying out of the Government's promise to make grants up to a maximum of £104 a year, and is not to persuade the wives of the soldiers to take over the Government's duty.

"Woman's place is the home," was the old tag used as an excuse for not giving women the franchise or paying improved wages to those actually employed. The old tag is now stowed away, but it will be brought forth again when needed by our opponents!

* * * *

"The Women's Journal and Suffrage News" reports that: "The Resolutions Committee of the Ohio State Convention has adopted the entire Chicago Republican platform, which, of course, includes the suffrage clause."

* * * *

The "Wiener Arbeiter Zeitung" reports that a demonstration of 20,0000 Hungarian war widows was held in Budapest to protest against sweating by war contractors. The police suppressed it, and many arrests were made.

War contractors, at least, seem to be international.

We urge our readers to renew their efforts to secure signatures to the Peace Memorial.

"TRUTH AND THE WAR"—(continued from front page.)

In naval strength the forces arrayed against the Teutonic Powers were even greater. From 1905-14 the naval expenditure of the Teutonic Powers was £235,897,978, whilst that of the Franco-Russian combination was £305,967,900, being actually greater than the expenditure of Germany and Austria by £70,069,922. This is a most striking fact, for to the naval expenditure of France and Russia must be added Britain's gigantic expenditure of £391,916,470 from 1905 to 1914; add Britain's expenditure to that of her Allies, and the total becomes £697,884,370!

That there were influences in Russia determined to secure advantages from the possession of her enormous army is clearly shown by Mr. Morel, and the following are amongst the illuminating quotations given by him:

". . . "the idea of defensive tactics has been abandoned, and the Russian Army will be active." . . .—From an article attributed to General Sukhomlinoff, then Russian War Minister, "Bourse Gazette," of Petrograd, March 13th 1914.

"The hatred towards Austria, which has accumulated in the heart of the Russian nation, has long been seeking an outlet in War."—"The Golos Moskvy," an influential Conservative paper, March 12th, 1914.

"The hour is approaching. . . . It is necessary to work on the Army from top to bottom day and night."—"Novoe Vremya," the organ of Russian Imperialists, March 7th, 1914.

On July 20th the *Novoe Vremya* said of the Triple Entente: "Its superiority on land and sea justifies more energetic language in the councils of Europe."

Can any intelligent person, after reading these quotations, genuinely believe that Germany, and Germany alone, made the war? We do not think so.

Why did Russia want war? Mr. Morel states that he does not propose to enter into the merits or demerits of the Austro-Russian quarrel, and says that its origin lay in the "personal rivalries and mutual trickeries of the Austrian and Russian Foreign Offices," that these resulted in the annexation of Bosnia-Herzegovina, to which Russia objected, though she would have been disposed to agree if Austria had helped her to obtain control of the Dardanelles.

Russia, of course, desires more ports: all the world knows it. It is one of the failures of our so-called civilisation that any nation should have to fight to gain access to the sea. Moreover, the Russian Government, which habitually practises appalling barbarities, is perhaps the only Government to-day that can find profit in annexing white populations who have enjoyed any semblance of democratic government.

But Mr. Morel does not raise that point. Turning to France, he gives a quotation from Colonel Arthur Boucher, a popular French military writer, who before the war wrote three books, "France Victorious in the War of To-morrow," "The Offensive against Germany," and "Germany in Peril," titles which are significant indeed. In "L'Allemagne en Péril" Colonel Boucher says that France has allied herself with Russia in order to recover Alsace-Lorraine. He says:—

"When the time comes, and it may come soon, when Slavism desires to make an end of Germanism, the friendship of Russia can serve us, if we are determined to fulfil all our duties towards her. Germany does not doubt that France . . . would support her ally (Russia) with all her strength, choosing, however, the most favourable moment for intervention."

Colonel Boucher says that by a German defeat France will recover her lost provinces, "Russia will be free to consolidate her immense empire by increasing it. . . . England remains mistress of the seas. . . . her trade is sheltered from competition." But he regrets this, and says that whilst the future of Germany now appears dark in the extreme, she would be safe from the Russian menace if she would but secure the neutrality of France by the surrender of Alsace-Lorraine.

In 1870 Karl Marx predicted that if Germany took Alsace and Lorraine from France, France would join Russia in fighting Germany. That the prediction is verified in this war we cannot doubt. Our author quotes Marcel Sembat, the French Socialist, in a book written in 1913, in which he declared that the anxiety of the German *people* in regard to the Russian menace was outpacing the anxiety of *official* Germany.

But Mr. Lloyd George, in 1908, was telling us the same thing. Even *The Times* has said it: in 1911 its military correspondent wrote:—

The possibility of a war on two fronts is the nightmare of German strategists, and, considering the pace at which Russia has been building up her field armies since 1905, the nightmare is not likely to be soon conjured away.

"Truth and the War" contains a terrible indictment of the Jingo school in this country. It is pointed out that during the Boer War Lord Northcliffe's *Daily Mail* asserted that the Kaiser had refused to join an anti-British coalition, declaring him to be a friend indeed. Yet, in spite of General Botha's declaration in a speech last September that during the South African War other nations had been prepared to assist the Boers, provided that Germany did likewise, but that the Kaiser had refused, Lord Northcliffe's *Times* has stated during this War that the Kaiser had proposed a European coalition against Britain during the Boer War. General Botha's view of

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"TRUTH AND THE WAR"—(continued from Page 520.)

the matter is upheld, by the way, by the Russian *Novoe Vremya* and other evidence cited in "Truth and the War."

The *Morning Post*, and the other journals which devote their space to the propaganda of the Anti-German Union, are inspired obviously by trade interests. At the beginning of the War they appealed to the British public to fight the German Junkers for the benefit of mankind, including the German people; but now the Junkers are out of fashion, and the aims of the Anti-German Union and of the Press, which works to the same end, are unmasked by the Union's own definition of them as being: "to defend British industry and British Labour against German competition," and in the words of the "Anti-German League," "to smash the Germans commercially."

Mr. Morel believes, and we with him, that higher ideals than these animate the majority of the British people. But the disinterested majority is being made the tool of a powerful and unscrupulous minority.

Mr. Morel has no illusions in regard to the parts played by all the belligerent Governments in the making of the War, but his sternest censure is reserved for the members of the British Cabinet, because, more than any other, the British Government has deceived its people.

The Liberal Government of 1906 came into power on the wave of a great revolt against the South African War and the policies of which it was the outcome. The Liberal Ministers were placed in office to carry out a Peace and Reform programme. But they took up the threads of foreign policy as they found them, and made the skein even more tangled than it was.

As our author points out, Sir Edward Grey and his colleagues were not responsible for the secret treaty in regard to Morocco. Therefore, they might have declared their intention of standing by the Act of Algeciras, to which the nation was publicly pledged. They might have declared that the previous secret treaties were now rendered null and void. But they did not. They supported and extended the secret treaties. They went further, entering into secret understanding to support France in the event of war with Germany, and on that basis the British and French general staffs together laid plans for the coming war. All the plans of France, both naval and military, were hinged on the certainty of British support. Rumours of this secret understanding caused Lord Robert Cecil, Sir William Byles, and Mr. King to question the Prime Minister very closely in regard to the matter on March 10th, 1913, March 24th, 1913, April 28th, 1914, and June 11th, 1914. On each occasion the Ministers replied firmly and categorically that there was no engagement or understanding, and that Great Britain remained absolutely free to decide her course in the event of war. Yet, when war came, Sir Edward Grey declared that the honour of our country was engaged.

In regard to Belgium military experts were agreed that since the building of strong French fortifications on the Franco-German frontier, if Germany should become involved in war with France and Russia, her only chance of self-preservation would be to strike at France through Belgium. That if Russia were at war with Germany and Austria, France would join Russia, was known to the British Government, Sir Edward Grey has admitted. That Germany was making railway and other preparations to attack France through Belgium was notorious to every Government in Europe, yet the British Government did not raise the question of Belgium in conversations with Germany till July 31st, 1914, on the very eve of war.

The Belgian Government was not ignorant of its country's peril, though Germany continued to promise to respect its neutrality. Mr. Morel urges that Belgium's wisest course would have been to make a public appeal to the guarantors for protection. But the Belgian Government perhaps feared that such an appeal would be in vain. Instead, it virtually allied itself with what it must have believed to be the stronger half of the European "Balance," by consulting with the British General Staff and supplying all the topographical and other information necessary to aid the British and French armies in Belgium.

When War came to be declared, Sir Edward Grey, in reply to Germany's question whether an undertaking not to invade Belgium would secure British neutrality, refused to tell. Moreover, he refused to say whether the invasion of Belgium would mean that Great Britain would make war on Germany, stating, even as late as August 2nd, 1914, that this would depend upon "public feeling." On August 2nd, before the invasion of Belgium, and before Parliament had been consulted, Sir Edward Grey had promised France that Britain would enter the War on the French side, and on August 3rd, when Grey asked Parliament to support his action, he did not know of Germany's threat to invade Belgium.

M. Sazanoff, the Russian Foreign Minister, urged the British Government to declare to Germany its intention to enter into the War in company with France and Russia, saying that this would cause Germany to draw back, but until July 31st, when the Russian mobilisation order, in Mr. Morel's view, had made War inevitable, Sir Edward Grey refused to tell Germany of his intention.

Mr. Morel thus summarises the events which immediately provoked the War:

"July 25th, Austria mobilises against Serbia. July 28th, Russia mobilises against Austria. July 30th (in the night), Russia issues a general mobilisation order, *i.e.*, against Germany and Austria. July 31st, Germany proclaims state of martial law. July 31st (midnight), Germany summarily demands a demobilisation of the Russian army within 12 hours, in default of which Germany will mobilise. July 31st (at the earliest, the British White Book gives August 1st) Austria orders a general mobilisation order against Russia. August 1st (afternoon), Germany issues a general mobilisation order."

On July 30th the German Government sent a communication to Austria to the effect that refusal by Austria to exchange views with St. Petersburg would be a grave mistake, and added:

"As an ally, we must refuse to be drawn into a world conflagration through Austria-Hungary not respecting our advice."

Sir Edward Grey, King George, and the German Government were wiring to each other on July 30th, and through the medium of Germany, Austria actually accepted the proposals made by Britain, but this could not be known till July 31st, and at midnight on July 30th Russia issued the order for mobilisation against Germany. This swept Germany into a declaration of war thirty hours later. Why? asks Mr. Morel, and answers that even as it was, Russian preparations on the German frontier were so far advanced that on August 3rd the Russians attacked Memel, and, by the 25th, the whole of East Prussia up to the Vistula was in Russian hands.

Why did the British Government hang back from declaring its intentions at this fateful time? Because, Mr. Morel argues, they had deceived Parliament and the country. He recalls Lord Haldane's Mission to Germany in 1912. Speaking of this Mission on July 25th, 1912, Mr. Asquith said that the conversations begun by Lord Haldane had been continued since "in a spirit of perfect frankness and friendship both on one side and the other." In October, 1914, Mr. Asquith said of the same conversations:—

"They asked us for a free hand as far as we were concerned, if and when they selected the opportunity to overbear, to dominate, the European world."

Thus, as Mr. Morel says, the "perfect friendship" became transmuted into "a species of bullying blackmail." Our author argues that the Haldane Mission was bound to fail, because Britain was already committed to hostile action in the event of war, but dared not tell.

Very scathingly, Mr. Morel describes the many speeches of Cabinet Ministers who proclaimed that there was no danger or likelihood of war, and that our relations with Germany were continually growing more friendly, whilst they condemned Lord Roberts and others who knew of the coming war and desired to make preparations for it. For this war, he says:

"Ministers could make no adequate preparations without informing the country what they had done, and without disclosing the position into which the country had been manœuvred. This Ministers did not dare to do, for it would have split the Liberal Party from top to bottom, and probably have sent them individually into the wilderness."

But here we join issue with Mr. Morel. We cannot agree that Cabinet Ministers had not prepared for war. They had pressed Britain into an alliance which possessed an immensely greater naval and military strength than that of the nations to which it was opposed.

Our complaint is not that Ministers did not prepare for war, but that they did not prepare for peace. We do not believe that pre-war conscription or a larger voluntary army would have improved the world situation at the present time.

"Truth and the War" ends with a powerful plea for peace and the reconciliation of the peoples. It is a book that everyone should read.

EFFRONTERY!

Soldiers' dependants in Hackney had sixpence each deducted from their allowances last week by the Post Office as a compulsory subscription to the War Loan!

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LLOYD GEORGISM!

A deputation of representative Irishwomen, after trying twenty-one days to induce Mr. Lloyd George to receive it, has been told that he sees no advantage in listening to its views, as the Irish settlement has fallen through.

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Mrs. Hanna Sheehy-Skeffington, Ranelagh, Dublin, has written to the Prime Minister, appealing for the life of Sir Roger Casement. She states that "as the widow of one whose life was taken by the military wrongfully, and without trial, during the recent rising, she feels that she has the right to approach him to this end."

CORRECTIONS.

In the article entitled "The Woman's Cause is Man's," in last week's issue, the quotation should have read:—

". . . woman's cause is man's; they rise or sink
Together, dwarfed or godlike, bond or free."
"The Princess," Lord Tennyson.

In last week's report of the debate on "Franchise and Registration," the name Redmond should read Dillon.

PARLIAMENT

AS WE SEE IT.

July 18th.—In reply to Mr. Snowden, Mr. Forster stated that "Private" Bonar Thompson is treated under the new scheme as a civil prisoner.

If he is a private, how can he be a civilian; and if he is a civilian, why is he in prison?

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Mr. Chamberlain said that: "Persons who have a moral objection to the use of force by the State could not perform all the duties required of Members of the Indian Civil Service who are responsible for the maintenance of order."

There seems to be a considerable difference between the British and Indian Civil Services, in spite of all the talk about "progressive self-government."

THE CHILDREN'S EDUCATION.

In the debate on the Board of Education Estimate, Mr. Henderson stated that the estimate for this year is £15,186,732, a reduction of £294,646. Building operations have been suspended, the National Art competition is discontinued, 20,000 teachers and numbers of students in training have enlisted, 13,750 children of school age are in agricultural employment, and 516 of these are under 12 years of age. Mr. Henderson spoke of this with regret. But the Board of Education began by advising the local authorities that they had power to release children of school age.

The sad truth that there are 60,000 less children in schools than there were; that the number of infants under five has been reduced from 55,000 to 25,000, a saving of £37,000 a year! and that teachers are expected to work for £70 or £75 a year (women are getting much less—in one case, £30) was disclosed by Mr. King. He also protested that some elementary schools still charge fees, and that co-education beneficial to boys and girls alike is being discontinued.

Mr. Ramsay Macdonald deprecated a too early commencement of technical education and the system by which the brighter boys are removed from the elementary schools to the secondary schools. He urged that the educational ladder ought not to be for selected individuals, but for all, and that the cheapening of Universities is needed more than scholarships.

Mr. Goldstone protested that secondary schools cost too much; that they do not maintain the stipulated 25 per cent. of free places, and that those places intended for older children are taken by children of ten whose parents are able to pay fees.

Mr. Anderson complained that 100,000 children have been disturbed to make way for military arrangements, and that the buildings to which the children have been removed are often unsuitable and overcrowded.

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July 19th.—Mr. Forster refused to ensure that the family of a soldier whose wife dies after his enlistment shall not be placed in a worse financial position than where the wife has died before her husband's enlistment. The matter is left to the precarious charity of the Statutory Committee.

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Mr. Snowden asked why only the *Labour Leader* and the *Tribunal* received notices that their news had been used by the enemy for purposes of propaganda; whereas *The Times*, *Morning Post*, and *Daily Mail* were exempted? No satisfactory reply was given.

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Sir C. Kinloch-Cooke asked steps to be taken to prevent a continuance of the practice of certain shopkeepers who refuse to sell sugar to poor people unless they also buy tea. Mr. McKenna replied that the Sugar Commission will take action to stop the practice if cases are brought to its notice.

Mr. Flavin complained that there is a regular sugar famine in parts of Ireland.

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Mr. Thomas called attention to the fact that though the workers' holidays are suspended, 1,500 women shell-makers were kept idle for three weeks, then employed three days a week, the shift on July 13th lasting from 8 a.m. to 9 p.m., after which they were told they would not be wanted after July 20th.

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Mr. C. Duncan said that a Belgian munition worker had been dismissed for distributing literature, and that his mates had been told that they must not join a Trade Union.

Mr. Rea replied that this factory is controlled by the Belgian Government.

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According to Mr. Thorne, Messrs. Richards, Ltd., War Office contractors, Aberdeen, told their girl-workers that their wages would be increased if they left the National Union of General Workers; if not they would be dismissed.

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Dr. Addison admitted that the system of six-day and seven-night shifts for women workers is still in force in the Cannon Cartridge Factory at Woolwich.

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July 20th.—Mr. P. Meehan drew attention to the insufficient provision for Irish tuberculosis patients in an advanced stage of infection. Mr. Herbert Samuel said this was due to "difficulties of finance and management."

Meanwhile, the tubercular patients are spreading infection.

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Mr. Byrne demanded the right of trial by judge and jury for Miss Moloney, Miss Ryan, and Miss Kearney, Irish prisoners.

Mr. Samuel had nothing to add to his former reply that the Advisory Committee had found them guilty, and condemned them to be interned.

Yet when Miss Masaryck, the Bohemian, is imprisoned as a hostage without trial, we are filled with indignation!

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The Prime Minister, in reply to Mr. Dillon, promised to institute an inquiry to clear up the facts relating to the murder of Sheehy Skeffington, M'Intyre, Dixon, and all prisoners taken in Portobello Barracks, whilst Bowen Colthurst was in authority there.

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The sudden increase of war expenditure from £5,000,000 to £6,000,000 a day was accounted for by Mr. McKenna as follows: First, the rate at which American securities were sold to the Government for the purpose of regulating the American exchange; and, secondly, the rate at which the advances made to Allies and Dominions were drawn upon. These two causes led to the exhaustion of the Government's borrowing powers under the War Loan Act, 1914.

Some people are making fortunes out of it all!

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Under pressure, the Prime Minister promised to consult Lord Haldane with reference to publishing the Reports and correspondence relating to his Berlin visit in February, 1912. Members urged that Lord Haldane desires the publication.

WOMEN'S LABOUR.

Mr. Snowden drew attention to the dismissal of wounded soldiers recently employed at the National Shell-filling Factory in Middlesex, and to the substitution of women in their stead. Dr. Addison could give no information.

(Continued on Back Page.)

THE
WORKERS' SUFFRAGE FEDERATION

To secure Human Suffrage, namely, a Vote for every Woman and Man of full age, and to win Social and Economic Freedom for the People.

Entrance Fee ... ... 1d.
Minimum Subscription... 1d. a month

LONDON MEETINGS.

FRIDAY, JULY 28th.
Poplar Women's Hall, 3.30 p.m., Mrs. Cressall, Miss Stephen.
Beckton Road, 7.30 p.m., Miss Lynch.
SATURDAY, JULY 29th.
Grundy Street, 3.30 p.m., Mrs. Drake, Miss Stephen.
Cannon Street Road, 7 p.m., Miss Price, Miss Stephen.
St. Anne's Road, Harrow, 7 p.m., Miss Lynch, Mr. Green.
SUNDAY, JULY 30th.
Osborn Street, 11.30 a.m., Miss Price.
Mare Street and Morning Lane, 12 (noon), Mr. Mackinlay, Miss Stephen.
Hyde Park, 3.30 p.m., Miss Sylvia Pankhurst. Chair: Miss Stephen.
Hampstead, Jack Straw's Castle, 6.30 p.m., Miss O'Callaghan, Miss Lynch.
Town Hall, East Ham, 7.30 p.m., Public Meeting.
MONDAY, JULY 31st.
Green Gate, 7 p.m., Mrs. Cressall.
Lesbia Road, 7 p.m., Miss Price, Miss Stephen.
Bow Women's Hall, 8 to 10 p.m., Reading Room.
TUESDAY, AUGUST 1st.
Piggott Street, 1 p.m., Miss Price, Miss Stephen.
40 Glaskin Road, 8 p.m., Miss Smith, Miss Stephen.
WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 2nd.
42 Forest Lane, Stratford, 3.30 p.m., Miss Smith.
53 St. Leonard's Street, 7 p.m., Mrs. Bouvier.
Poplar Women's Hall, 8 p.m., Club night.
THURSDAY, AUGUST 3rd.
124 Barking Road, 8 p.m., Mrs. Bouvier, Mrs. Parsons.
FRIDAY, AUGUST 4th.
Poplar Women's Hall, 3.30 p.m., Mrs. Bouvier, Miss Stephen.
Beckton Road, 7.30 p.m., Mrs. Drake.
SATURDAY, AUGUST 5th.
Hague Street, 3.30 p.m., Miss Price.
Grundy Street, 3.30 p.m., Mrs. Bouvier, Miss Stephen.

W.S.F. BRANCHES.

Bow, 400 Old Ford Road. Sec., Miss Price.
DREADNOUGHT sales week ending July 22nd, 1916, 1,145. Miss O'Brien, 200; Mrs. Holloway, 186; Miss Harriet, 141; Miss Price, 127; Mrs. Bellyse, 125; Miss Lynch, 96; Miss Charles, 78; Mrs. Fix, 43; Mrs. Crabb, 42; Miss Selby, 19; Mrs. Farrall, 18. General sales, 20.
BROMLEY, 53 St. Leonard's Street. Hon. Secs., Mrs. Lansbury, Mrs. Wood. DREADNOUGHT sales, 41.
POPLAR, 20 Railway Street. Secretary: Miss Stephen.—DREADNOUGHT sales, 310. Miss K. Lagsding, 50; Mrs. Neuss, 6; Mrs. Rounce, 8; Poplar Clinic, 100; Poplar Legion of Scouts, 6; Poplar Girls at Cannon Street Road, 80. General sales, 60. Collections: Miss K. Lagsding and Miss D. Morley, at Cubitt Town, 11s. 2½d.; Miss E. Lagsding and Miss M. Carr, 12s.; Cannon Street Road, 3s. 6d.
HACKNEY, 40 Glaskin Road, Well Street. Secretary: Miss Stephen.—DREADNOUGHT sales, 60. Collections, 2s. 2d.
CORNSAY AND QUEBEC Hon. Sec., Mrs. Alice Thompson, 8 East Street, Hamsteels Colly, Quebec, Durham.
This branch has written to the local Member of Parliament, Mr. Aneurin Williams, enclosing the Human Suffrage resolution and asking him to receive a deputation when he is next in the constituency.

HUMAN SUFFRAGE

Get the Human Suffrage resolution signed by every organisation with which you are concerned!

This meeting calls on the Government to introduce not a Registration Bill but a Franchise Bill to give a vote to every woman and man over 21.

Copies of the Workers' Suffrage petition can be obtained from 400 Old Ford Road, Bow, E. Get it signed by your workmates.

The following societies are amongst those which have passed this resolution since our last list appeared:—Paisley Branch I.L.P., Govan Central Branch I.L.P., Law (Lanark) Branch I.L.P., Edinburgh Central Branch I.L.P., Kilmarnock Branch I.L.P., Hawick District Trades Council, Aberdeen United Trades Council, Dalry Branch I.L.P., Maryhill Branch I.L.P., Dunfermline Branch I.L.P., Hackney I. L.P., Bridgeton I.L.P., Kinning Park, Glasgow, I.L.P., Dumfries, Maxwelltown and District Trades and Labour Council, Peterhead United Trades Council, Clydebank and District T.C., Rutherglen I.L.P., Brechin I.L.P., Wishaw, I.L.P., Scottish Brassmoulders' Union, North of Scotland Horse and Motormen's Association, Motherwell I.L.P., Kilmarnock I.L.P.

W.S.F. FORTHCOMING EVENTS

To-day, Saurday, July 29th, 3.30 p.m., Madame Levinskaja has most kindly arranged to give a concert at 50 Leinster Gardens, Bayswater, W., in aid of "The Mothers' Arms," the "Baby Clinics," and "Cost Price Restaurants." The following artistes will take part:—Madame Coryn Levasseur (mezzo-soprano, Professeur du Chant, from Royal Opera, Antwerp and Paris); Madame Nariva (soprano); Madame Boin-Kufferath (Belgian 'cellist); Madame Maria Levinskaja (pianist, Moscow); Monsieur Sacha Lasserson (violinist, Petrograd). Tickets, 10s. 6d. and 5s., to be obtained from the Financial Secretary, 400 Old Ford Road, Bow, E. Tel.: East 1787.

A Public Meeting will be held in East Ham Town Hall, on Sunday, July 30th, at 7.30 p.m., where Miss S. Pankhurst, Mr. John Scurr, Mr. George Lansbury, and Mrs. Thompson will speak. Admission free.

Conference, September 2nd, 3 p.m., at 400 Old Ford Road, E., on "The Industrial and Political Position of Women Now and After the War."

Caxton Hall Exhibition, December 7th, 8th, and 9th, from 3 to 10 daily. Exhibits of Sweated Industries and Mothercraft, Montessori Methods, Dalcroze Eurhythmics, &c.

PARLIAMENT—(continued from Page 521.)

Mr. McKenna stated that payments made to employes who have enlisted are not voluntary where leave to serve has been given, and that the contractual relation between employer and employed still exists.

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Mr. Goldstone complained that between 3,000 and 4,000 Bradford children, aged 13, had been released from school to work in the mills.

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In the debate on the Dardanelles and Mesopotamia, Mr. Asquith promised to set up two small Commissions of inquiry. Mr. Lloyd George promised that whoever had blundered should be held to account. We think it will depend on the blunderer's position.

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July 24th.—Mr. Samuel stated that Mr. Ginnell was forbidden to visit prisoners because his visits "caused disturbances." Mr. Ginnell implied that his arrest was at the instance of the Irish party, which wanted to prevent him from opposing the proposal for the partition of Ireland.

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Major Guinness was asking hostile questions about the uniform of the Sinn Fein Volunteers when Mr. Reddy asked whether a uniform could be devised for feather-bed officers who are here when they ought to be in the "big push."

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Mr. Ginnell asserted that appeals on behalf of the Irish Volunteer Dependants' Fund have been prohibited by the military.

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In reply to Mr. Hogge, the Chancellor of the Exchequer stated that £6,000,000 promised to the Statutory Committee will be invested and the income therefrom used to meet expenditure.

This will only realise £300,000, which means that many who ought to be pensioners must beg or starve.

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Mr. Field stated that a Cardiff shipping company has made a profit of 187 per cent., and Mr. Thomas stated that workmen employed on an Irish railway partly owned by the Board of Works are only paid 13s. a week and 1s. war bonus.

REDMOND'S AWAKENING.

Mr. Redmond moved the adjournment of the House at 8.15, and proceeded to denounce the Government for betraying its agreement with the Irish party on the Home Rule Amendment Bill. The Irish Nationalist leader, in the course of his speech, told that the proposals agreed to were objectionable, and only conceded under pressure to get out of a difficulty. On Saturday last he was informed that a Cabinet Council had been held, and that it had been *decided* "to insert in the Bill two entirely new provisions, one providing for the permanent exclusion of Ulster, of the six counties, and another cutting out of the draft Bill the provision for the representation of Irish Members in full force at Westminster during the transitory period." And this without consulting or receiving advice from the Irish representatives. Mr. Redmond warned the Government if its Bill were introduced that he would oppose it at every stage—the Government had disregarded every advice tendered. Speeches followed from Sir Edward Carson, Mr. Lloyd George, Mr. Dillon, and Mr. O'Brien, who attacked both Government and Irish leaders. The Prime Minister made a rather Pecksniffian rejoinder, expressing "regret" that this "opportunity" was being lost which might never come again. He acknowledged having altered the settlement to please his Unionist colleagues, but said only "as a matter of political expediency and necessity." To avoid a General Election, we suppose!

We are glad that Mr. Redmond was man enough to thrust aside Mr. Asquith's protestations that the time was not convenient, and that he carried the House with him on his motion to debate the Irish situation at once. We are glad that he and his colleagues had the good sense to take their stand on the settlement agreed to by the people in Ireland. But what is to happen now? Will the Irish Party go into opposition and pledge itself to remain there until Ireland is free? Only by this means, we think, can Mr. Asquith be prevented from assenting to the wrecking of the Home Rule Bill.

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The Prime Minister moved for a twelfth Vote of Credit of £450,000,000—the largest yet proposed.

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July 25th.—Mr. Hogge urgently appealed for raising the military and naval allowances, in view of the increased cost of living. Dr. Macnamara contended that the State had made "ample" provision for the wives and children and other dependants of disabled sailors and soldiers.

How would he like to live on 12s. 6d. per week?

HOUSE OF LORDS.

July 18th.—On the second reading of the Police, etc. (Miscellaneous Provisions) Bill, Lord Balfour of Burleigh approved Clause 8, which abolishes investigation into "preventable factory accidents by certifying surgeons." He condemned the Home Office for taking advantage of the plea of emergency and economy to do away with provisions which he thought useful at this time, when more accidents occur than ever owing to unskilled workers being introduced into factories in large numbers. The saving, Lord Sandhurst explained, would be £12,500

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On the third reading of the National Insurance (Part II.) Munition Workers' Bill, Lord Balfour of Burleigh moved a new clause to graduate the scale of unemployment insurance contributions, so that workers earning less than 3s. 6d. a day should pay nothing, and workers earning 4s. 6d. a day 1d. a week, the additional burden being placed on the employer. Lord Balfour explained that the graduation principle already obtains under the Health Section of the National Insurance Act. The amendment was negatived, and the Bill passed.

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July 25th Lord Balfour of Burleigh moved a new subsection providing that no contribution should be required for securing the welfare of workers in factories from workers earning less than 25s. a week, or from any workers for supervision. Lord Sandhurst opposed the amendment, and it was withdrawn. An amendment, moved by Lord Latymer to retain the services of certifying surgeons in regard to accidents was defeated. The Bill passed through Committee.

SINISTER CURIOSITY

Sir Frederick Milner, who has laboured so untiringly for the cause of the wounded soldiers and soldiers' relatives, writes in the daily Press that the medical boards ask what wages disabled soldiers are earning, and reduce their pensions accordingly, whatever their physical condition may be. But though pensions are reduced because the ex-soldiers are earning, full pensions are not assured when they are out of work.

Donations to be sent to the Hon. Treasurer, Dr. Tchaykovsky, Langham House, Harrow, or Hon. Financial Secretary, Miss N. L. Smyth, 400 Old Ford Road, Bow, E.
All parcels to 400 Old Ford Road, Bow, E.

GRATEFULLY ACKNOWLEDGED.

GENERAL FUND.—Mrs. Saunderson, £5; Miss E. Gore-Browne (10s. monthly), £1; Miss L. Cutten (5s. monthly), 10s.; Tom Norris, Esq. (5s. monthly), 10s.; Miss Grace Chappelow, 2s. 6d.; Mrs. Glynn, 1s.; A. Lemonoff, Esq., 6d.

COLLECTIONS.—G. W. Phillips, Esq. (Oakdale), £1 10s.; Maesteg, £1 9s.; D. Hayward, Esq. (Abertillery), £1 5s. 6d., (Blaina), 5s.; Hampstead Meeting, £1 2s. 6½d.; Neath, 18s.; Victoria Park, 5s. 1d.; General Meeting, 4s. 10½d.; Harrow, 4s. 8½d.; Chandos Hall, 2s. 6d.; Poplar, 2s. 1d.; Green Gate, 1s. 11d.; Osborn Street, 1s. 7d.; Hackney, 1s. 0½d.

"DREADNOUGHT" FUND.—Anon, 10s. 3d.; Miss Buchan, 5s. 8d.; Mrs. Drake, 5s.; Anon (W.S.P.U. procession), 2s.

MILK AND DISTRESS.—Mr. and Mrs. Sadd Brown (monthly), £3; Lady Felicia Wallace, £1; Miss M. R. Mackenzie, £1; Mrs. Binnie, 17s. 6d.; Rev. T. Gore-Browne (6s. monthly), 12s.; Mrs. Richmond (fortnightly), 10s.; Mrs. P. Leon, 5s.; Mrs. Heywood Bright (weekly), 5s.; Four Northern Friends (monthly), 5s.; Misses Bellamy and Saunderson (monthly), 5s.; Mrs. F. Parsons, 5s.; Miss Marshall, 5s.; Mrs. Willock, 5s.; Miss Brenda Binnie, 2s. 6d.; Mrs. R. Johnson, 2s. 6d.; Thomas Downey, Esq., 2s. 6d.; Mr. Stiebel (1s. weekly), 2s.; Miss R. Hancock, 1s.

COLLECTIONS.—L.S.A. Toolroom, £1 12s. 7d.; Employees of Messrs. Ross, per Mrs. Young, 14s. 6d.; Bow Clinic Mothers, 13s.; Misses E. Lagsding and M. Carr (Green's Yard), 12s.; Misses K. Lagsding and D. Morley (Cubitt Town), 11s. 2½d.; Mrs. Crabb, 10s. 9d.; Per Miss Esther Rickards, 10s. 6d.; The Parents' National Union Conference, 6s.; Mrs. Hickmott, 3s. 3d.; H. G. Alexander, 3s. 2d.; Miss Price, 3s.; Miss Alexander, 2s. 6d.; "Don," 1s.

BABIES' ROOF GARDEN.—Mrs. F. E. Rowe, £1.

CLOTHES, ETC.—Miss Roberts, Dr. Handley Read, Miss A. M. Warren.

GROCERIES.—Hampstead National Food Fund.

EGGS.—Lady Margaret Sackville.

CHAIR.—Mrs. Crales.

MOTHERS AND BABIES.

THE MOTHERS' ARMS.
438 OLD FORD ROAD, BOW.

Day nursery from 8 a.m. to 7 p.m. Doctor's consultation and baby-weighing, Mondays, 2.30 p.m. Mothers and babies can consult Nurse at any time.

20 RAILWAY STREET, POPLAR
(opposite South Bromley Station).

Doctor's consultation and baby-weighing, Tuesdays, 3 p.m. Nurse may be seen at any time.

53 ST. LEONARD'S STREET, BROMLEY-BY-BOW.

Doctor's consultation and baby-weighing, Tuesdays, 2 p.m.

55 FIFE ROAD, CANNING TOWN.

Doctor's consultation and baby-weighing, Tuesdays, 4 p.m.

All mothers and children are welcome.

COST PRICE RESTAURANTS at 400 Old Ford Road, and 20 Railway Street. Dinners from 12 till 2 p.m. daily.

WANTS.

Subscriptions to the milk and food fund. Doctoring and nursing can help little if mothers and children are unable to obtain the nourishment that is ordered.

New laid eggs, barley, glaxo, virol, for invalids. Medicine bottles, clothing and shoes for adults and boys and girls of all ages.

For baby, four gowns, four barrows, two flannel bands, twelve napkins, three vests, and a cot blanket; for mother, two nightgowns, woollen shawl, three towels, two sheets, and a pair of pillow cases.

Growing plants and cut flowers for all our centres and for the L.C.C. schools. We should be grateful to friends who would supply us regularly. We also need vegetables and fruit.

More cupboards are needed at all our centres.

Nurse needs empty medicine bottles at her dispensary.

Health Talks to Mothers are held the first and third Fridays in the month at 3 p.m., at the Mothers' Arms.

• • • •

As the children in the L.C.C. schools are now on holiday, we shall not need flowers for them during the next four weeks. But we shall be glad to use any flowers that may be sent in for our nursery clinics and restaurants.

MISCELLANEOUS ADVERTISEMENTS.

PROBLEMS OF PROSTITUTION. THE SHIELD. (7½d. post free quarterly.) Summary of Royal Commission's Report on Venereal Diseases. (2½d. post free.) Warning to Men in Regulated Countries. (1½d. post free.) Present Moral Conditions in Indian Cantonments. (ditto.) —Association for Moral and Social Hygiene, 19 Tothill Street, S.W.

WOMEN MUNITION WORKERS—PLEASE NOTE.

—A National Rank and File Conference has been convened by the Metal, Engineering and Shipbuilding Amalgamation Committee for Saturday and Sunday, August 5th and 6th, 1916, and all Unions catering for women in Engineering Industry are urged to send delegates. Please apply to Hon. Sec. for full particulars—W. F. WATSON, 26 Priory Road, Acton Green, London, W.—Advt.

VICTORIA DAIRY—R. P. Evans, 17 and 19 Ford Street, E.—Pure rich milk delivered punctually. New laid eggs from Wales twice weekly.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

CAPABLE WORKING HOUSEKEEPER, aged 35.—Apply Box 10, 400 Old Ford Road.

FRENCH WOMAN TEACHER of languages has intimate knowledge of Russian, gives private or class instruction.—Apply Box 20, 400 Old Ford Road.

COOK or COOK-GENERAL, would take place in service or daily work.—Apply Box 100, 400 Old Ford Road.

ELECTRIC MACHINE BAKERY
91 BURDETT ROAD, MILE END
W. WOODS & SONS, *Family Bakers*

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